

POETRY.

TO A MOTHER ON THE DEATH OF HER CHILD.

BY S. C. GOODRICH.

Beside my window grew a tree,
And on that tree a bird was bred—
'Twas dear, that little bird to me,
As the best gifts that earth can shed.

Its carol came at misty morn
Intem heart with dreams of love,
And from its lowly perch of thorn,
It bore my cheerful thoughts above.

That little bird I loved it well,
Its mellow song, its plumes of gold—
Each linked in memory's mystic cell
With thoughts of youth, sweet whispers told.

And oh, I never dream'd to part
With one so fair, to me so dear,
But fondly deem'd 'twould stay, my heart
With songs of love and peace to cheer.

But winter came, and in the morn,
That gentle bird was flown away—
No music e'er held from the thorn,
No foot was clinging to the spray!

'Twas gone, and its sweet silver chime,
To other lands away was borne;
And happy in its genial clime,
I would not, though my heart be torn—

I would not wish that bird to stay,
In this cold land of storm and sleet,
Yet oft I deem some summer day,
My little bird once more to meet.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BONAPARTE'S VOYAGE TO ST. HELENA.

A small volume of 123 pages, 12mo. under the above title, comprising the Diary of Rear Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn, during his passage to St. Helena, in 1815, for the purpose of taking out Napoleon Bonaparte to that island, under the direction of the British Government, has just been published. A brief extract will, we doubt not, interest our readers.

He (Bonaparte) attributed solely to the disaffected of the army, the Waterloo disaster.

The statement of General Gourmand, respecting his having taken the Prussians for Gen. Grouchy's division, he contradicted, and assured me that he knew early in the day that the Prussians were closing on his flanks; that this, however, gave him little or no uneasiness, as he believed General Grouchy would also close with him at the same time. He had, moreover, ordered a sufficient force to oppose those Prussians: they were in fact already checked, and he added that he considered the battle to have been upon the whole, rather in his favor, than otherwise, throughout the day: but that after dark, the disaffected officers to whom he had alluded, promulgated the cry of 'Sauve qui peut.'

This spread such confusion and alarm throughout the whole line, that it was impossible to counteract it or to rally his troops, situated as they were. Had it been day light, he was positive the result would have been very different. Then it would have been only necessary to have placed himself in a conspicuous situation in front, to have ensured the rallying of all his troops around him; but it was treachery and darkness combined, which rendered his ruin unavoidable.

He said that on the morning of the 17th June, he did not entertain the most distant idea that the Duke of Wellington would have willingly allowed him to have brought the English army to a decisive battle; and had therefore been the more anxious to push on, and if possible, to force it: for he thought nothing else could offer a chance of surmounting the difficulties with which he was surrounded. But he added that if he could have beaten the English army, their situation was such that he was positive that hardly any of the English forces would have escaped. The Russian army had already been beaten on the 16th, would (upon any decided disaster to the English) have been forced to make a precipitate retreat, and perhaps have been dispersed, certainly entirely disorganized; and he might then have pushed on by forced marches, to meet the Austrians, before any junction could have taken place between them and the Russians. In such circumstances, success in his efforts would have been probable, and even if hostilities had been obstinately persevered in. However, in the state of things at that time, he had relied mainly, he said, rather upon a victory over the English army in Belgium, with its immediate consequences, it would have been sufficient to have produced a change of administration in England, and have afforded him a chance of concluding an immediate general truce.

A cessation of hostilities was really his first object—for France was hardly equal to the effort she was making, and it was impossible for her to think of opposing an adequate resistance to the numerous forces of the Allies, if once united and acting in concert against him.

Circumstances, however, having taken the turn they did, and having forced him to act as he had done, he thought Great Britain had not pursued the wisest policy, in refusing to receive him in a friendly manner. He would have given his word & honor not to have quitted the kingdom, nor to have interfered in any manner, directly or indirectly in the affairs of France, or in politics of any sort, unless especially required to do so by our Government.

The General believed that the influence he had over the minds of the people would have enabled him to keep them quiet, under whatever terms it might have been thought necessary, for the future security of Europe, to have imposed upon that nation. And it was his opinion, that if conditions at all repugnant to the vanity of the French nation should be acquiesced in by the Bourbons, it would render them, if possible, even more unpopular than they were at present, and that the people of France would only await a favorable crisis, to rise in a body, for their destruction. The disbanding of the French army he considered of no great consequence, as the whole nation was now military, and could form into an army at any given signal.

In answer to this I told him very frankly, that however conscious he might be of his own integrity, and how sacred soever he might observe any stipulations to which he had pledged his word and honor, it was perhaps natural for him at the moment to feel as he spoke; yet that I did not think, after the events of later years, the Government of Great Britain could be supposed to have sufficient reliance on him, to allow him to take up his abode in England in conformity with his request, due reference having been made to the present state of France, and the feelings of the Allies on the continent. I therefore observed to him, that with this view of the subject, I had been surprised at his not retiring in preference to Austria, where his connexion with the Emperor would have offered him so strong a claim to a more distinguished reception.

He said that if he had gone there he had no doubt he would have been received with every attention, but that he could not bring upon himself to submit to receive any favors from the Emperor of Austria, after knowing the manner in which he had taken part against him, notwithstanding his former profession of affection, and his close connexion with him.

This, connexion the General added, had not been by any means sought by himself. He then gave the following curious relation respecting his marriage with Maria Louisa. He told me that when he was with the Emperor of Russia at Erfurt, Alexander took an opportunity of pressing upon him one day the importance of having a legitimate heir, both for the repose of France and Europe. Alexander advised him to divorce Josephine, and offered him in marriage a Russian Princess. Bonaparte said he believed that the Emperor called her the Princess Ann, though he paid little attention to the proposition at the time, for he had lived so long in such harmony, and had so much reason to be satisfied with Josephine, that the idea of his causing her pain declined him from entering further upon the subject. Besides, he said, he was well aware of the falseness of character of the Emperor Alexander, and therefore merely observed to him, in reply, that he was living on the best terms possible with the Empress Josephine, and consequently had never turned his thoughts towards any arrangement of the nature mentioned by his Imperial Majesty. However, sometime afterwards, at Paris, being very strongly pressed by his friends on the same point, and Josephine herself having assented to the arrangement, he sent to Russia, to acquaint Alexander with his wish and readiness to espouse the Russian Princess.

This intention the Russian government received with every outward mark of satisfaction, professing its readiness to accede to the match. At the same time it stated difficulties upon various points connected with it, and particularly with regard to securing to the Princess the right of exercising her own religion. For that purpose it was demanded that a Greek Chapel should be established for her in the Tuilleries. This, Bonaparte said, he would not have objected to himself, but being a thing so uncommon, that with the other points requested by Russia, caused much discussion and difficulty at Paris.

In consequence of these inconveniences presenting themselves with regard to the Russian Alliance, some of the Ministers with Eugene Beauharnois, (his son-in-law) waited upon him to press the advantage of a connexion with an Austrian Princess. They added that the Austrian Ambassador would engage to bring his Court into any arrangement of this nature.

Bonaparte replied, that if such were the case, and the thing could be concluded at once, he should not on his part make objections to the new plan. They, therefore, immediately agreed to take the contract of marriage of Louis XVI, for their guide in arranging his with the Austrian Princess; and before twelve o'clock that night the necessary documents were prepared, signed and sent off for the approbation of the Emperor of Austria. Francis acceded without hesitation to every thing desired; and, by his manner of forwarding his consent to the project, gave all reason to believe that he was not only satisfied but most highly pleased with the arrangement.

Bonaparte said he became the Emperor's son in law without any other solicitation or intrigue on his part; and without having ever once seen Maria Louisa, until she arrived in France as his wife. He therefore seemed to think that the Emperor's conduct towards him since his

reverses, was not in unison with his conduct of professions towards him in prosperity, or such as he had a right to expect from the father of his wife. Consequently he declared he would have gone any where in his distress, or done any thing, rather than have placed himself in a situation to have been obliged to ask protection as a favor from a Prince who had behaved so unjustly towards him. In fine, that he had been deceived with respect to the reception he had looked for from the English; but still, as harshly and unfairly as he had been treated by them, he found comfort from feeling that he was under the protection of British laws, which he could not have felt, had he gone to any other country; where his fate might have depended on the whim of an individual.

He said hardly any thing about his wish to have gone to America, although his attendants assured me that he was very anxious to have made that country his residence, and have remained there as a prisoner of war.

Welsh Flannel.—Rational Reason for Marrying.—How could you do so imprudent a thing? said a curate to a very poor Taffy; 'what reason could you have for marrying a girl as completely steeped in poverty as yourself, and both without the prospect of the slightest provision?' 'Why, Sir,' replied the Benedict, 'we had a very good reason: we had a blanket apiece; and as the cold winter weather was coming on, we thought that putting them together would be warmer.'

Lit. Gaz.

How to astonish the Natives.—The first Steam boat that ascended Red river, was called the Western Engineer—a small, low vessel, with a powerful engine. This vessel, belonging to the Government, ascended the Red River about the year 1815 or 16, on a voyage of exploration. The funnel, intended to carry off the smoke, and which ordinarily stands upright like a large pillar, in the centre of the boat, was so contrived as to lead the smoke to the bow of the vessel, which was fashioned so as to resemble the head of an enormous Serpent.

When the red sons of the forest beheld this singular looking object rapidly advancing against a powerful current, without the assistance of sails or oars, bearing the white men in its bosom, and vomiting from its mouth fire and smoke, the simple but awe-struck savages lined the banks of the river, and declared they would never again take up the hatchet against the white man, who could construct and control such a huge monster, evidently more powerful than all the Indians in creation!

A Pig Chase on the River.—On Sunday morning a very curious scene occurred on the river, which caused no small amusement and confusion. A cargo of pigs were about to be landed from a ship on the quays near the Hermitage, in Wapping, when a number of them on deck, uneasy at the long restraint to which they had been subjected, broke loose, and, with that spirit of obstinacy natural to such animals, instead of proceeding towards the plank whither the pig-jobber was driving them, crossed over to the opposite gangway, which was left open, and tumbled into the river. The crew endeavored in vain to stop them; the other grunts followed one after the other, like Siwarrow's Russians, who marched into the trenches until it was filled with their dead bodies; and before the porkers could be stopped, more than thirty had found their way into the cold stream. Numerous watermen and others, in boats, instantly commenced a chase in all directions after the animals, and a few were saved from a watery grave. Several were caught by the tails, but just as the capture were about to take them into their wherries, they got away, amidst great laughter from the bargemen and sailors, who highly enjoyed the scene. A few swam to the opposite shore, but what became of them it is impossible to say; two landed at the adjoining stairs, and got safely on terra firma, and ran through the streets followed by a crowd of mischievous archers. Several were drawn under the craft and sunk. The chase continued some time, to the great amusement of all but the unfortunate owner. On the first alarm, an Irish sailor jumped overboard and caught a fat porker round the neck; and held it until they were both taken into a wherry. On being asked why he was so foolish as to put his life in jeopardy, he replied, 'by the powers, I did n't like to see my countryman drowned.'

Lond. pap.

RETURN HOME.

'On the return of an Indian from a journey, or long absence, he will on entering the house, say, 'I am returned!' to which his wife will answer, 'I rejoice!' and having cast his eyes around, he will enquire whether the children are well. This being answered in the affirmative, he replies, 'I am glad!' which for the present is all the conversation that passes between them; nor does he relate any thing at this present time that occurred on his journey, but holds himself in readiness to partake of the nourishment which his wife is preparing for him. After a while when the men of the village have assembled, his wife with the rest, hears his story at full length.'—Thatcher's Indian Traits.

Education in New Hampshire.—From a discourse recently delivered by Mr. Bouton before the New Hampshire Historical Society, we learn that the tax raised by law in that state for the support of schools is \$90,000. This gives \$455 to each town, or about \$1 to every individual of suitable age to attend school, and is more than is raised by the famous Connecticut fund, which last year produced but \$76,933. Besides this, there is a school fund in land, or the proceeds of land, belonging to most of the towns; and also a general 'Literary Fund' raised from the banks, which since 1820, has amounted to \$95,582, and will average hereafter at least \$10,000 a year. There are 38 Academies, of which two have a fund of over \$40,000; and which have an aggregate of 1600 students. Exeter alone, has instructed this number within 40 years, and among them are Webster, Mason, Woodbury, Cass, and many others of our first men. Dartmouth College has educated about 1700 young men. The authors of some of our best school books are New Hampshire men—and Pike, Bingham, Adams, Blake, Hale, Farmer, and Upham may be mentioned among the number. Boston Journal.

A Good One.—It is mentioned in a West Chester (Pa.) paper, that so great was the zeal of a certain Mr. Painter, of that place, in electioneering and distributing tickets, on the day of election, that he actually forgot to deposit his own vote in the ballot box!

Wants of the Ages.—It is man's destiny to be longing for something, and the gratification of one set of wishes, but prepares the unsatisfied soul for the conception of another. The child of a year old wants little but food and sleep, and no sooner is he supplied with a sufficient allowance of either of these very excellent things, than he begins whimpering or yelling, it may be, for the other. At three the young urchin becomes enamored of sugar plums, apple pies and confectionery. At six his imagination runs upon toys, marbles and tops, and abundance of play time. At ten the boy wants to leave school, and have nothing to do but to go a bird-nesting and blackberry-hunting. At fifteen he wants a beard and a watch, and a pair of Wellington-boots. At twenty he wishes to cut a figure and ride horses; sometimes his thirst for display breaks into dandyism, and sometimes into poetry; he wants sadly to be in love, and takes it for granted that all the ladies are dying for him. The young man of twenty-five wants a wife and a thirty he longs to be single again. From thirty to forty he wants to be rich, and thinks more of making money than spending it; about this time also he dabbles in politics and wants office. At fifty he wants excellent dinners and capital wine, and considers a nap in the afternoon indispensable. The respectable old gentleman of sixty wants to retire from business, with a snug independence of 3 or 4 hundred thousand to marry his daughters, set up his sons, and live in the country; and then for the rest of his life he wants to be young again. N. Y. Traveller.

RULES OF LIFE.

We can have no better standard for the regulation of one's conduct in life, than the precept and example of men who were happy and respected, and whose principles and virtues continue to be cherished and revered by the generations which follow them. In the following, we are probably presented with the rules which led to the distinguished eminence and usefulness of JOHN LOCKE. No one can fail to derive pleasure and profit from imprinting them upon the tablets of his memory: JESSE T. TINK.

It is a man's proper business to seek happiness and avoid misery.—Happiness consists in what delights and contents the mind; misery in what disturbs, discomposes, or torments it.

I will therefore make it my business to seek satisfaction and delight, to avoid uneasiness and disquiet; to have as much of the one and as little of the other as may be.

But here I must have a care I mistake not; for if I prefer a short pleasure to a lasting one, it is plain I cross my own happiness.

Let me then see wherein consists the most lasting pleasure of this life; and that as far as I can observe is these things:—

1st. Health,—without which no sensual pleasure can have any relish.

2d. Reputation,—for that I find every body is pleased with, and the want of it is a constant torment.

3d. Knowledge,—for the little knowledge I have, I find I would not sell at any rate, nor part with for any other pleasure.

4th. Doing good,—for I find the well cooked meat I eat to-day, does no more delight to me, nay, I am diseased after a full meal;—the perfume I smelt yesterday now no more affects me with any pleasure; but the good turn I did yesterday, a year hence, years since, continues to please and delight me as often as I reflect on it.

5th. The expectation of eternal and incomprehensible happiness in another world is that also which carries a constant pleasure with it.

If, then, I will faithfully pursue that happiness I propose to my myself, whatever pleasure offers itself to me, I must

carefully look that it cross not any of these five great and constant pleasures above mentioned. For example, the fruit I tempt me with the taste I love; but if it endanger my health, I part with a constant and lasting, for a very short and transient pleasure, and so foolishly make myself unhappy, and am not true to my own interest.

Innocent diversions delight me; if I make use of them to refresh myself after study and business, they preserve my health, restore the vigor of my mind, and increase my pleasure; but if I spend all, or the greater part of my time, in them, they hinder my improvement in knowledge and useful arts; they blast my credit, and give me up to the uneasy state of shame, ignorance and contempt, in which I cannot but be very unhappy. Drinking, gaming, and vicious delights, will do me this mischief, not only by wasting my time, but by a positive injury endangering my health, impairing my parts, imprinting ill habits, lessen my esteem, and leave a constant lasting torment on my conscience; therefore all vicious and unlawful pleasures I will always avoid, because such a mastery of my passions will afford me a constant pleasure greater than any such employment, and also deliver me from the certain evil of several kinds, that by indulging myself in a present temptation I shall certainly afterwards suffer.

John Locke.

Novel Trial.—The last Huntsville Democrat contains an account of the trial of a negro girl, 11 years of age, for the murder of an infant, by drowning it. There was no evidence against her except her own confessions, which were, that the child became cross and scratched her, & she determined to drown it—that she went to a creek near at hand and cast it into the water—after she had drowned it, in the child held up its hands for help, whereupon she became sorry for what she had done, and attempted to rescue it, but in vain. It appeared by ample testimony, that the girl was not only destitute of any notion of human laws, but of a God, and future rewards and punishments—and upon the ground of want of moral accountability, the jury acquitted her. Being asked if she knew she had done wrong she replied in the affirmative; but upon being asked what punishment she expected to receive? she said she did not know, but supposed her mistress would whip her.

How to catch Crows.—Wilson, in his American Ornithology, says that crows have been employed to catch crabs, by the following stratagem:—A live crow is pinned by the wings down to the ground on his back, by the means of two sharp forked sticks; thus situated, his cries are loud and incessant, particularly if any other crows are within view. These sweeping down about him, are instantly grappled and held fast by the prostrate prisoner, with the same instinctive impulse that urges a drowning man to grasp at every thing within his reach. The game being disengaged from his clutches the trap is again ready for another experiment, and by pinning down each captive successfully, as soon as taken, in a short time you will probably have a large flock screaming about you in concert with the outrageous prisoners below. This method of catching crows, is, I believe, practised in some parts of England to catch jays, who make a most violent outcry when pinned to the ground.—Jesse's Gleanings in Natural History.

Fall Transplanting.—As soon as a plant so far completed its summer growth, or matured its wood, as to begin to drop its leaves, it may be transplanted with safety. Transplanting in the fall in preference to that in the spring, has many experienced and decided advocates. No person who wishes to set out plants, should neglect to do it in the fall, if he has the means and the time. If delayed until spring, it is often put off for years. More depends on the care in taking up the plants than on the season. Last spring we took up an apricot tree, 15 to 18 feet high, in full bloom, and carried it half a mile. It ripened fruit, and showed no indications of having received injury. On taking it up, the roots were immediately put into a tub, and covered with water & soil. Whether transplanted in the fall or spring, the fibrous roots should be exposed to the air as little as possible. When a plant is in foliage, or in a growing state, it is curious to see how soon and how greatly it is affected by an exposure of the roots to the sun or air the shortest possible time. A fish out of water, or a person immersed in it, is not more sensitive.

American Ploughboy.

A Good reason.—A man being overtaken by a shower, sought shelter from the rain in the house of a negro fiddler. On entering, he found the negro in the only dry spot in the house—the chimney corner—as happy as a clam, fiddling merrily. Our traveller tried to keep dry, but the rain came in from all quarters.

Jack, said he 'why don't you fix your house?' 'O cause er rain so I cant.' 'But why don't you fix it when it don't rain?' 'O web-ber don't rain, er don't need no fixin'!

WHEAT IN ILLINOIS, 900,000 bush. In one county in Illinois, 900,000 bush. of wheat have been raised this season.

The Indianapolis Murder.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 5.

At the present term of the Circuit Court, Michael Vanblaricum, who has been confined in the jail of this county since May last, was indicted for the murder of William M'Pherson. His trial commenced on Monday last, and after three days of investigation, the jury, late on Wednesday evening, returned a verdict of "Guilty of Manslaughter"—and that the prisoner should be sentenced to 5 years imprisonment in the State prison.

This trial has created considerable excitement in this part of the country, and it may not be thought uninteresting or improper to detail some of the circumstances. It was admitted on all hands, upon the trial, that Michael Vanblaricum, William M'Pherson and a man by the name of Lewis started across White river in a canoe—that about the middle of the river the canoe was upset, intentionally, by Vanblaricum—that Lewis and Vanblaricum swam to the shore, and that M'Pherson succeeded in getting on the bottom of the canoe—that Vanblaricum returned to the canoe, and shaking it gently, told him M'Pherson to say his prayers, for he would be soon down him as not—that Van, returned again to the abutment of the bridge, on the west side of the river, where ten or fifteen persons were at work, and that all hands made merry at the sport—one of the persons observing, that if Van, had not upset the canoe, some else would. Van, then stripped off part of his clothes, and in starting down the river, his attention was directed by M'Pherson, who said he would make him pay for what he had done. Van, at this, became apparently enraged, and starting in towards the canoe told him to take back his words or he would come in and duck or drown him. M'Pherson, when Van, was half way to him, apparently in much dread, left the canoe, and in attempting to gain the shore was drowned. Van, on gaining the canoe, was directed to go and save M'Pherson, who it was said would drown—but looking at him, observed, he was only posing—that he would drown him. He was afterwards told to row to his relief, for he would certainly drown, when it was testified that he apparently used every effort to save him.—That, on coming up to him, M'Pherson had gone under water—that Van, raised him up and they both went down together—that after a considerable time Van, came up without him. After he had been under water from five to eight minutes, Van, dove out of a canoe and brought up the body. Endeavors were made to resuscitate, by the persons assembled—and physicians sent for—they arrived in about 15 minutes and made further efforts, which were also ineffectual. It appeared by the physicians that there were marks or livid spots on the face and three of the same character on the neck. The deceased had a collar or stock around his neck, which was difficult to take off. An endeavor was made by the counsel of the State, to create an impression on the minds of the jury, that M'Pherson was choked by Vanblaricum, while under the water.

This is as plain and impartial a detail of the circumstances as we are able to give. The great aim of the prosecution was to prove malice, expressed or implied. This was only done by the occurrence at the river and some light or degrading conversation on the part of Van, to others, before that time. In favor of Van, it was urged, that he (Van,) was rude and uncouth in his manners, and it was proved that M'Pherson was a good swimmer. After an elaborate charge from the Court the above was the verdict.

Messrs. Herod and Morrison prosecuted the prisoner, and Messrs. Fletcher, Sweetser, Quarles, Brown and Scott defended.

Six physicians were called in, three on each side, whose evidence was contradictory, and we presume, notwithstanding their examination lasted a whole day, little light was gained by the jury.

A motion for an arrest of judgment was made, by the attorneys for the prisoner, for the purpose of obtaining a new hearing, and after a lengthy argument, by John H. Scott, Esq. was overruled by the Court.

Democrat.

*Formerly of Gettysburg, Pa.

In Potter county of this state, three rivers have their sources very near each other; and their confluent mouths at a singular distance. These rivers are the Susquehanna, the Allegheny, and the Genesee—which flow respectively into the Chesapeake bay, the Gulf of Mexico and the Gulf of St. Lawrence.

E. F. B. Monroee, a Brazilian, obtained a verdict at Boston against the captain of a steamboat for one hundred and seventy-five dollars, for refusing to carry himself & family in the cabin, having paid full price, on the plea of his wife being a mulatto.

Never compliment a woman on her complacency. If she really be fat, the greatest compliment you can pay her, is to remark, in an indifferent sort of way, that she is not looking as stout as usual.

The first fault man commits, is to take theories for experience; the second, to consider his own experience as that of all.

New York, Oct. 18.

The Hon. Mr. Clay.—The deep pervading interest, and the cordial universal welcome which have marked the arrival of our distinguished visitor, and his subsequent movements in our city, give zest to the pleasure we take in recording the scenes of yesterday and last evening, in which he participated.

Returning yesterday morning from the Fair of the American Institute to his lodgings, a very large number of ladies and gentlemen paid their respects to him and Mrs. Clay, in their apartments in the American Hotel. It can scarcely be necessary to say, that the courtesies of our fellow citizens were received in the most affable manner by their guests, and with evident and reciprocal gratification.

At an early hour in the afternoon, the street and avenues to the Chalmers Chapel were thronged, and at 6 o'clock the doors were opened to those who had obtained tickets for admission. At half past 6 the members of the Institute proceeded from Clinton Hall; and at 7 Mr. Clay entered the Chapel, amidst the loudest and most cordial cheering. The whole audience rose spontaneously to receive him.

A hymn was volunteered by the members of the New York Sacred Music Society, which was played with much effect. The Honorable J. A. T. M. Mayor, President of the Institute, then stated that it was the annual meeting of that Association—that, in compliance with their custom, an oration would be delivered on the occasion by J. P. KENNEDY, Esq. of Baltimore, but that it had been found impossible to prepare the awards of premiums, which would be made known the ensuing day at the Masonic Hall.

Mr. Clay was seated with the Orator in the desk, and the Trustees and Managers directly in the rear of it. It would be impracticable to present even an outline of the address of Mr. Kennedy; suffice it to say, that it was distinguished for sound sense, irrefragable argument, and all that chastened eloquence which may be conceived, where an appeal is made not to the passions, but to the understanding. It was in every way worthy of the high reputation which the author bears for talents, eminent as they are diversified. The enthusiasm with which the address was received, in this calculating climate, is an evidence that it was a production of a high order—for the speaker was so frequently interrupted with applause, by the crowded auditory, as somewhat to embarrass the delivery.

After his conclusion, Mr. Clay, attended by the various committees, entered the Park Theatre, in conformity with a previous arrangement. On his entrance the play (*The Wife*, by Sheridan Knowles) was suspended in one of its most interesting scenes, and the audience rose and received him with warm and enthusiastic cheering, which was renewed on every fall of the curtain. At the close of the play, in which Mr. and Miss Kemble performed, Mr. Clay, after bowing to the audience, retired from the house.

Having left the theatre, the officers of the Institute, with their guests, and about three hundred citizens, assembled at the Broadway Saloon, and partook of an elegant supper that had been provided for the occasion. After the cloth had been removed, a number of appropriate and patriotic toasts were drunk, among which the health of Mr. Clay, and his cordial welcome, were not forgotten. He rose, and in a brief reply, expressed, in the most feeling manner, his thanks for the unexpectedly kind attentions he had received whilst in this city. He had bound himself by restrictions before he left his own State, not to speak on any public occasion during his absence, but his gratitude had forced him to break over his restrictive regulations, and give vent to the enthusiasm excited by the occasion. He complimented the Institute, in appropriate terms, for their agency in furnishing a rich treat, as well for the taste as the eye, and in bringing forth the flattering evidences, this day witnessed, of American eloquence and genius—of skill, industry and enterprise.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 1.

Another Steamboat Disaster.—We regret to hear that on her passage from St. Louis, the steamer Scotland, Wilkins, had one of her flues collapsed opposite Island Hundred, when a boy of 14 years old, a passenger, was blown over and lost; four others were severely scalded.

Mr. Grundy has been re-elected to Congress from Tennessee. He was elected on the 55th ballot, when the votes stood: for Grundy 33, Eaton 18, Foster 9.

The 42d ballot stood, for Grundy 23, Foster 23, Eaton 14. Mr. Eaton then, with the view of enabling the two houses to terminate the contest and make an election, addressed a letter to the Speaker of the Senate, withdrawing himself from further competition. Whereupon, Mr. John Bell was nominated, who, after a few balloting, received as high as 23 votes, but then fell back, and the election on the 55th ballot resulted as above stated.—*Nat. Intel.*

A very serious riot took place a few days ago, at Carbonade, Pa. in which the Irish miners resisted the civil authorities; but after two of them were killed, and several grievously wounded, order was restored. Several of the citizens were much injured by blows from stones, &c.

In the course of the dinner parties in Paris, at present, where ladies assist, to hand round, just before sitting down, to a pin cushion, that the fair guests may wipe up their sleeves, which would otherwise entirely preclude the operations of the table.

The English papers are filled with the most distressing accounts of the disasters of the gale of the 20th and 21st August, in the English channel and the North Sea. A greater number of lives have been lost, than has been known for many years; the property lost is also great. Some of the oldest underwriters say that the gale was the severest they ever knew. There is a list of upwards of forty vessels of various grades, which have been nearly all lost. One bound for the United States, with 38 passengers, was lost, and all on board perished. The Philadelphia, from Rotterdam to Philadelphia, was driven into Newport harbor in a leaky condition, and would have been discharged. The coast from Bologne to Ostend was literally strewn with pieces of wrecked vessels. Two of the homeward bound East India men had gone ashore and 4 lives lost. Many other vessels had been driven ashore.

It is stated as a remarkable fact, that of the deaths by cholera in Mexico four fifths were females. Although the epidemic had been most fatal among the lower classes, many respectable inhabitants had been its victims. In the city of Mexico, eight members of Congress, two of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the collector of the customs, had died.

Singular.—A late London paper contains a letter from Hungary, under the date of 8th August, which states that the country had been deluged, by an almost incessant rain from July 2d. On August 4, at day break, the weather appeared to be clearing up, but at mid-day the sun became completely obscured, as if by a globe of fire as large as a carriage-wheel appeared in the west, and moving in a serpentine course, broke against the mountains, with a tremendous explosion. It was immediately followed by a torrent of rain that inundated the whole country. The atmosphere became extremely cold, and on the 6th, the Alps were covered with snow.

Elephants are now used in Ceylon for ploughing the rice fields, and preparing new grounds for the cultivation of coffee, pepper, &c. An elephant will perform the work in one day which twenty bullocks were in the habit of performing before. In a country like Ceylon, which is so very thinly populated, by this system of employing elephants much time is saved, and a great deal of agricultural work performed; an elephant may be purchased in Ceylon at any time for 10 or £15.

Methodists in England.—The nineteenth annual Conference of the Wesleyan Methodist Ministers, convened at Manchester on the 31st Aug., and terminated on the 7th Sept. The Rev. Richard Treffry, was elected President, and the Rev. Edward Greenwood, Secretary. The number of preachers present amounted to 430, among whom the greatest harmony prevailed. The increase of members, as stated by the President, amounts to 27,289 in the United Kingdom and in the missionary stations, of which the following is the return:—

Increase of numbers in G. Britain,	23,848
In Ireland,	1,504
On the missionary stations,	1,937
Total,	27,289

This is exclusive of the returns from America, where the increase amounts to upwards of 40,000 members.—Canada has become so important a station, that it has been determined to send out the Rev. George Marsden to that country. Forty new candidates for the Ministry were accepted at the Conference. During the last year 35 Ministers have died, 29 in Great Britain—3 in Ireland, and 3 in foreign stations; two of the former have died since the sitting of the Conference.

The Calvinistic Baptists are said to be the most numerous denomination of Christians in the United States. The whole number of ministers belonging to that sect is 2,914. The next most numerous sects, are the Episcopal Methodists, Presbyterians and Orthodox Congregationalists.

GUNPOWDER PLOT.

The following most foul and diabolical affair is copied from the New York Journal of Commerce. Every police officer in that city, and every magistrate, should be on the alert to discover the perpetrators of this shocking attempt at murder.

Powder Plot.—About four months ago, Edw. Wilcox, Esq. of Rhode Island, and late Lieut. Governor of that State, received by a sloop from New York, a leather trunk, with a label attached, stating that it came from a relative in this city. Something, however, excited the suspicions of Mr. Wilcox that it was not a friendly present, and cautiously raising the lid a very little, he discovered cords within, so situated as to strengthen his suspicions. He therefore set the trunk aside, until more should be known. A few days ago some young men determined to open it. They cut the cords carefully and opened the trunk, when it was found to contain two horse pistols, with the bullets buried in upwards of thirty pounds of powder. The cords were attached to the trigger in such a manner, that if the lid had been raised a few inches, the whole would have exploded, and dreadful must have been the effect. The pistols have been sent to this city, in the hope of tracing out the murderous villain, who, to gratify his malice against an individual, would not only have taken his life, but all probably the lives of a whole family.

Twelve hundred dollars were collected at a Missionary meeting in New York on Tuesday last, in aid of the Missionaries about to sail with their wives for Africa.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

Catholic Provincial Council.

This Assembly, in new session in this city—it was opened formally yesterday in the Cathedral. The Most Rev. Doctor Wislizenus, of course presided, as Archbishop of Baltimore, and celebrated the Mass of the Holy Ghost on the occasion.

The other Bishops present were the Right Rev. Doctor David, from Bardonia; the Right Rev. Doctor England, of Charleston; the Right Rev. Doctor Rosati, of St. Louis; the Right Rev. Doctor Fenwick, of Boston; the Right Rev. Doctor Dubois, of New York; the Right Rev. Doctor Kenrick, from Philadelphia; the Right Rev. Doctor Reese, of Detroit, and the Right Rev. Doctor Purcell, of Cincinnati. The only Bishops entitled to seats who were not present, are the Right Rev. Doctor Porter, of Mobile. (who arrived this day) and the venerable Doctor Flaget, of Barletown, the Senior Suffragan, whose delicate state of health did not permit his travelling hither. A large body of priests, selected by the prelates as advising theologians, filled the Chancel. The appearance of the Sanctuary was exceedingly striking: the bishops wore caps and mitres, and were seated at each side of the altar; the priests in their sacred vestments occupied the front before the platform.

After Mass, the Bishop of Charleston delivered a discourse on the nature of the church government, the object and utility of councils, and the peculiar benefits likely to arise from their celebration in this country. The prelates held their legislative sessions daily every morning at nine o'clock; the consultations of the prelates and theologians take place in the afternoon at four o'clock.

Troubles in Alabama.—It appears that the excitement in Alabama has, in reality, assumed a very serious aspect, and is likely to afford us another practical illustration of the beautiful theory of nullification. Governor Gayle, in a letter to the Secretary of War, has declared that the Treaty with the Creeks, of March, 1832, "is not law, can impose no obligation on the people of Alabama, and will be declared null and void by the legally constituted authorities."

This Treaty ceded to the U. States, under certain conditions, all the Creek territory in Alabama. The same territory has been previously ceded to the Government by Georgia, in her act of cession of April the 24th, 1802, seventeen years before the admission of Alabama into the Union as an independent state. The late treaty with the Creeks was ratified by the Secretary of the U. States as a measure of peculiar interest to Alabama, the operation of which would relieve her, in a very few years, of all the Indian population, and it was so considered and received by the people of Alabama and their representatives in Congress. This, therefore, is a still more flagrant case of opposition to the rights and authority of the general government than that of Georgia. An admission of the right asserted by the State in this instance, would put an end at once to all ownership or property of the government in the public lands throughout the Union.

This affair will no doubt be brought before Congress at its next session, and probably may give rise to a violent debate; but judging from the past, we have no reason to expect that the government will be permitted to vindicate its rights. It would, perhaps, be the wisest policy for it to yield quietly.

Several ludicrous accidents have lately occurred on the new rail-road in the South. A part of the Charleston and Hamburg Road, which is constructed of wooden rails, caught fire, and about fifty rods of it were consumed before the flames were extinguished. This is no doubt the first instance on record of a road being being destroyed by fire. The fire was first communicated by sparks from the chimney of the locomotive, to a badly packed bale of cotton on one of the cars. It is stated that the canvass used for covering the cotton was too scanty, and not well secured. The ends of the bales projected out, and from the velocity with which the cars proceed, the canvass flew up and exposed the cotton to the sparks. The car, with its contents, consisting of 21 bales of cotton, was entirely consumed.—This is the second accident from fire which has occurred on the same road within a few days from the same neglect.

A late and able incident took place, some days ago, on the Petersburg Rail Road.—The locomotive, which had been travelling along very quietly with a train of cars, suddenly took French leave of them, and started by itself at full speed, like the Fire King's colt in a gallop. The passengers were not a little amazed at being thus left in the lurch, without any preparatory notice, and the natives were equally astounded at the strange apparition of the flaming monster, rushing over the road unattended by any human being. Some took it to be the Tariff—some, the genius of Nullification—and others supposed it to be one of General Jackson's expresses. After a run of eight miles it came to a stand, for want of steam, and was pushed to the train again, without any injury having resulted from its freak.

Responsibility of Stage Proprietors.—In a recent case in Cincinnati, the Court instructed the jury that it is the duty of stage proprietors to provide good & sound carriages, safe horses and sound harness; and not take more than a reasonable load.

several season to carry lights; and with all these they are accountable that the driving is proper and skilful. If the injury complained of in this case arose from the neglect or fault of the proprietors of the stage, the defendants, in any one of these particulars, they are liable.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.

On the 13th inst. the unfinished brick

Presbyterian church in Blackfield, Perry county, was blown down during a severe gale. The bricklayers had concluded their labors but a few days previous. This accident (says the *Perry Post*) will be severely felt, as the trustees have not sufficient funds to meet the exigencies of the moment, and as in the first instance it required great exertions to procure sufficient money to finish it.

Mr. Schindl, a Prussian, has lately invented a new wind instrument which imitates at the same time, the sounds of the harp, the clarinet, the flageolet, and two French horns, in all their purity and their different tones. He has called this comprehensive instrument the Lyre of Apollo. This lyre, which is a foot high, and seven inches wide, embraces four octaves, has no less than 42 keys and only 6 holes.

The depilatory properties of lime were recently verified in a singular instance in Scotland. Part of the moist lime by which the gas of the Johnstone gas works in Paisley is purified, chanced to fall on the back of a dog, on which being scraped to remove the lime, the hair affected fell off. Lime was then moistened to the consistency of cream, and overspread upon a woman's beard. Having remained there a few minutes, the beard was scraped off with the back of a knife or a piece of thin wood.

The depilatory properties of lime are well known to all acquainted with the mode of dressing skins, &c. But whether lime can answer as a depilatory for man is questionable. We remember a young gentleman whose chin began to evince signs of puberty, apply to an experienced friend of his, for some composition or prescription to eradicate the beard, then and forever. The friend was a mischievous wag; and told the youth that quicklime was effectual and safe. It was tried; but the young gentleman's face was so blistered and burned by the application that he could not leave his room for a week. It is unnecessary to say, it had no eventual efficacy in eradicating the hair.

From the Boston Post.

Teeth? ay TEETH!—Look to your neglected grinders. All the travelling dentists and horse jockies of England, the moment they plant their splay feet upon our shore, make a dead lurch at our TEETH—truly the most vulnerable point in the whole armor of our national peculiarities. The English are known by their good teeth—though perhaps

"The dowry of a second head,
The scull that bred them in the sepulchre,"
while the Americans are known by their bad teeth—a poor inheritance for themselves, and a *secury dowry* for any body else. We must get up a society for the 'suppression of bad teeth,' have an anniversary dinner, and a prize fund, for the distribution of silver-wired tooth brushes to those who can exhibit the most polished dentures at the dinner table. Though English rovers are but too fool, still it is no excuse for American TEETH:—this branch of our body politics calls for a reform. We are not prepared to say that there ought to be many removals, but we think a little overhauling would do no harm. Solomon compared the teeth of his mistress to a 'flock of sheep; ours,' we suspect, he would call a flock of speckled ones. We hope soon to behold the time, when some benevolent reformer will be able to address us in the language of the prophet Amos, and say:—*And I have also given you CLEANLINESS OF TEETH in all your cities!*

Late New Orleans papers contain some additional items of Mexican news. A tremendous explosion of a powder Magazine took place at Puebla, on the 22d of August, near 2 o'clock, P. M. The magnificent edifice of the Company (what company we know not,) had been used as an arsenal for artillery, shops of fabrication and other purposes.

The sad catastrophe is attributed to five royalists, who had been banished to Acapulco, on account of another villainy attempted on the night of July 18. In 24 hours after, about 107 dead bodies attached to the works, had been found among the ruins, and much more than that number were probably among the rubbish not yet dug up or removed.

The five conspirators were taken, and are to be examined before a council on the 27th. They are accused as accomplices in many other heinous and factitious deeds, with the assassin Andrade. Their names are Clement de la Torre, Mariano Villegas, Isidro Espinosa, Ignacio Balvadosa, Eugenio Hermoso.

It is confidently stated that the entire Congressional Delegation from S. Carolina, with one exception, will vote in favor of rechartering the United States Bank. This statement is somewhat strengthened by the fact that Dr. Cooper, of Columbia, has just published, in pamphlet form, a series of N. S. in favor of the renewal, which originally appeared in the Columbia Telescope, and of which he is the author.—*Rel. Reg.*

The Harrisburg Chronicle says, that up to Saturday the 12th inst. the receipts of Canal toll amounted to \$15,000, and that by the end of the fiscal year, on the first of November next, the receipts will be \$175,000. Next year the receipts are estimated at \$500,000.

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Factories in the South.—We perceive from various notices, in the papers lately received, that factories are springing up in the Southern country to an extent far beyond any thing that we had previously supposed. A Georgia paper now lies before us, entitled the "Hickory Nut," printed in Upson county, from which we extract the following statement of the factories in that county: "We believe it is not generally known that there are two cotton factories in successful operation in this county. The first was put in operation by Dr. Joseph B. Smith, we believe more than a year since, and runs, we understand, more than 500 spindles. The other owned by Messrs. Wyman & Perry, has been in operation for several months past, with about 1000 spindles.

Praiseworthy.—The New Orleans Courier states that the Society for the Relief of Destitute Orphan Boys, in that city, never having had any original funds, nor being in any manner endowed, is almost exclusively dependant upon the contingent support of occasional charity, or the united efforts of a few benevolent individuals. At a recent monthly meeting of the board, the Treasurer reported \$6 as being all that remained in his hands. In the course of a few hours only, after this fact had been made known, the sum of \$2 210—the prompt and generous contribution of about 26 private individuals—was placed in the hands of the secretary for the benefit of the Society.

How to get into Practice.—A recent number of the *Charivari*, Parisian journal, contains a strikingly-like lithographical portrait of the late eminent Dr. Portal, and makes a brief reference to the mode by which he first attained celebrity, as recounted, we understand, by himself. It appears that one of the expedients resorted to for that object by the Doctor, was to hire a certain number of equipages, cabriolets, fiacres, &c., which arrived in constant succession at the door of his residence throughout the day. Another branch of the mystification consisted in his employing men to repair to his house after midnight, and to knock with such haste, violence, & loudness as to alarm the neighbors. That point attained, the Doctor appeared himself at the window to demand the cause of the disturbance, when the agent below would suddenly reply—"Sir, it is the Prince A., the Duchess of B., the Marquis of C., or the Countess of D., who requires your immediate attendance." So constant and so annoying was this system found in the neighborhood, that the Doctor was not allowed to remain lodging in the same house for more than six months; but contemtable as was the trick, it answered the end of its contriver, for Doctor Portal became ultimately one of the most popular practitioners in Paris, and first Physician to Louis XVIII. and Charles X., & their courts respectively.

INDIAN TREATY.—We understand that a treaty has been negotiated with the Chippewa west of Lake Michigan, for the cession of all their lands between that Lake and the Mississippi, and of their reservations in the peninsula of Michigan. The commissioners, Gov. Porter, Col. Owen and Col. Weatherford, have procured the relinquishment of the Indian title to this valuable region upon favorable terms, and deserve much credit for the successful result of the negotiation. This cession extinguishes the whole Indian title to land north of the Ohio, and east of the Mississippi, with the exception of the Miami reservation on the Wabash, and the district north of Grand River, in Michigan. *Globe.*

It is very generally supposed that the melancholy explosion of the steamboat New England was occasioned by the practice of steamboat racing. This rivalry is of the least laudable nature and of the most injurious tendency. It has already produced accidents which no time nor sympathy can correct; and we see no certain prevention for the recurrence of them, but a legislative appointment of a well qualified superintendent on board each boat, who would act independent of either the owners or their agents, in the scientific admeasurement of the steam.

The following relation of the accident, or rather disaster, is from a gentleman of Northampton, Mass., who was an eye-witness of the transaction: "The boat left New York for Hartford, with about eighty passengers, on Tuesday afternoon at four o'clock, in company with two others, one for Providence and the other for Norwich, Conn. It was evident to the passengers at starting, from the number of spectators on shore, and the feelings of some individuals on board the boat, that something was attached to their departure of more than ordinary interest. The sequel proved satisfactory enough to all, that heavy bets were pending on the arrival and relative speed of the boats, for, between the Hartford and Providence lines, there has always been a spirit of rivalry for speed and power.

These boats continued racing for some hours, each pressing their speed to a fearful and hazardous rapidity; but the New England finally went ahead, and at dark was some miles in advance of the others, going, as some intelligent passengers stated, without the aid of tide or current, seven knots an hour! Early in the evening, the passengers generally retired to their births, the ladies to their cabin on the upper deck on a line with the boilers, and the gentlemen to theirs below it. Our informant relates that the first sensation he experienced after some hours sleep, was two successive explosions, which seemed enough to shiver the boat

institutions and war on the very foundations of the great deep. It was awful, appalling, and terrible. Immediately the most terrific, heart-rending, agonizing screams and groans followed, telling but too plainly that the boilers had burst, and spread death and devastation among the passengers. The boat reeled and shuddered under the force of the shock, and it seemed, from the grating sounds below, that for the moment, the force of the explosion had driven her against the bottom of the river. Our informant states, as soon as he could gain consciousness enough, he sprang from his berth, having most of his clothes previously on, and found the car-

riage was surveyed as he pleased." The Indians, therefore, are still possessors of the soil. An act of the Legislature of Alabama divides the 'nation into counties,' and because the President did not formally object to this, some of the Alabamians say that the State properly owns the soil. This act has induced many of the whites

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

to settle in the nation. Many of them were among the Indians for the purpose of making money in the most expeditious way, viz: by cheating them out of their "reserves" and negroes. In this class was Owens. Many of them forcibly dispossessed the poor unprotected Indian of his house and cultivated lands. Owens had the unenviable honor of being of this class also.

The Indians have a right, granted by the treaty, of complaining of those who thus "intrude" on them. They complained among others of Owens. It was proved, that he had dispossessed one man of his house and farm, and a young girl of another farm of 100 acres of valuable land, and broke her arm for complaining; and with others (among them a dentist), robbed the Indian graves—the dentist for the teeth, and Owens, for the silver ornaments and beads, which are always buried with the Indian dead, and these he afterwards sold in his shop. For these acts of violence and robbery, and other outrages, the U. S. Marshal informed Owens, that he must leave the nation. This he refused to do. While those charged with his removal were attempting to eject him, he endeavored to blow them up in the house, but failed; and afterwards, when summoned to surrender, he drew a gun, and was shot. The Marshal had previously extended to him all the indulgence in his power; & on one occasion obtained his promise to go; but his wife urged him to remain. This is the man, about whom, and this is the true state of the affair, about which, some are endeavoring to create a difficulty with the general government.

ABBEVILLE, (S. C.) Oct. 13, 1833.

My Dear Sir: I am confident, that it is not generally known, that the nullifiers in this State, will keep up their military force with all the preparation necessary on an approach of hostilities.

I have been at home 8 days, during 5 of these days, this village has been invested by a strong military force, consisting of infantry, cavalry and artillery, all organized and trained as a separate and distinct corps from that of the militia. Indeed, the militia, who consist almost exclusively now, of the Union party, are not mustered at all; and under sundry late elections of officers, the Governor has positively refused to commission them. But yesterday, the great drama was performed before the regiment of nullifiers. The Governor attended by eight Aides-de-Camp, Mr. McDuffie, two of Mr. Calhoun's brothers, James and William, besides a large body of country gentlemen and ladies, delivered a speech on presenting to the commanding officer, in the name of the State, a Flag, which in future, is to be respected as the flag of the nation of S. Carolina.

In this speech, the Governor descended to the lowest and most vulgar abuse of the President. He stated that S. Carolina, by her brave and determined course, had driven the tiger within his den—that the tyrant with his bloody Bill had to succumb to the brave and chivalrous spirits of Carolina; and that they never would lay down their arms till Congress had repealed the force bill. He directed their attention to Alabama who had risen in her might against the Tyrant, and when the hour of trial came, South Carolina would aid her in maintaining her soil against the oppression of the despotic Jackson.

Now after this disclosure, and after witnessing the exertions of Calhoun in Georgia, to unite that State in his treasonable designs, can there remain a doubt but disunion is the object of this party. I enquired yesterday of an officer of this band—why all this military parade? Who were they going to fight? He replied Jackson and the General Government. He observed that Jackson had quarrelled with John C. Calhoun in order to keep him out of the Presidency, but the South could have a President of their own, and would have one in spite of the Tyrant. Thus you see they all have pretty much the same lesson, which is taught them in their secret meetings. All the nullifiers are in favor of the bank. With much esteem, I am, Dear Sir, your friend.

Latest from England.—France and Portugal.—Attack of Marshal Bormont on Lisbon and Repulse of the Miguel Army.

New York, Oct. 22. Yesterday afternoon we received our files of English papers brought by the Liverpool packet ship, *North America*, Capt. Macy, and the London packet ship *York*, Capt. Nye.—The London dates are to the 15th and the Liverpool to the 16th September.

The young queen of Portugal and her mother-in-law the Duchess of Braganza, have reached England from Havre. She has been received in that country, with extraordinary demonstrations of respect; and so marked have been the attentions shown her by the Royal family, that one would suppose the British Government had determined to support her claims to the throne of Portugal. France, too, has officially acknowledged her as Sovereign; and lastly, the King of Sweden has accredited a minister to her.—M. de Kanti-zou.—we presume the son of a former Swedish Ambassador to this country.

The meeting between the Emperors of Russia and Austria and King of Prussia affords ground for interminable speculation on the part of the French journals. Niemcewicz had a very stormy passage across the Baltic, but has at last reached Germany in safety. We cannot think this interview has any object hostile to the peace of Europe. As long as there is such a similarity of views between the British and French Governments as would seem at present to prevail, those absolute sovereigns may

concert together for the purpose of preventing the spread of liberal opinions among their own subjects, but they dare not openly interfere with or place themselves in opposition to, the course of two nations, whose resources and power, physical and intellectual, are far superior to those they have at command.

The Marquis Wellesley assumes the Government of Ireland. That country appears at present in a state of tranquillity.

St. Petersburg, Aug. 31. The *St. Petersburg Journal* contains the following article, dated the 26th.

"Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia had long expressed a wish to have an interview with His Majesty the Emperor of Russia. As His Imperial Majesty has now found it possible to fulfil this wish of his august allies, he has been pleased to leave the empire for a short time. His Majesty goes by sea to Stettin, and thence to Friedland. He is accompanied by Adjutant-General Prince Wolchonski, Count Orloff and Aderberg, and Prince Halinski, and Count Suwarow Remninski. The Vice-Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, who will also be present at the interview, has already proceeded on his journey. His Majesty embarked on the 26th on board the *Ischora* steamboat."

Private letters from Russia state that the cholera has again broken out in Russia, and particularly in the Governments of Saratoff and Woronesh, and at Orel and other places in the neighborhood of Moscow.

Paris, 15th Sept.—Yesterday we received news from Portugal by Express.—The troops of Don Miguel, after reconquering Lisbon on the 5th, made a general attack on the city on the 6th. They have been repulsed.—The two armies on the 6th and 7th, preserved their respective positions. Another battle was expected.

Bordeaux, 18th Sept.—The doubts which we expressed on the subject of the reported capture of Lisbon, on the 7th, have been justified by the event, according to our correspondence, and even according to some Paris Journals. Bormont attacked the capital of Portugal on the 5th, and was repulsed with vigor.—The 6th and 7th the two armies were in sight of each other, but did not fight, and if a new attack was attempted, it could not have been before the eighth. Notwithstanding our wish that the cause of Don Pedro may triumph, because we believe it to be that of liberty, we cannot participate in the opinion expressed yesterday by another paper in this city, which emphatically pronounced that the Miguelites were completely destroyed.

The language of the bulletin issued by the *Sentinel de Bayonne*, and which we have republished, is far from justifying the belief in a great or decisive victory; because that bulletin says that *Villa Flor* re-entered Lisbon immediately after the engagement. It is not thus an experienced general proceeds. He would avail himself of his first success, and pursue the remains of the enemy's battalions, without returning within the walls of the capital, and giving them time to rally and fight another battle in its vicinity.

Matters remain, then, before Lisbon nearly the same as they were, with this difference however, that the check experienced by Bormont on the 5th, as well as his non success before Oporto, cannot otherwise than materially discourage the besiegers, and give hope to the Constitutional troops. We believe then the cause of Donna Maria on the point of triumphing, though every thing is not yet gained; at any rate, the contest cannot last much longer.

Fertility of Western New York.—In an article commenting upon the abundance of the harvest, the *Onondaga Standard* says—What will the harvest farmers do next year, when we inform them that we can name individuals in this county, who have harvested the present season 1500, 1800, and in one instance 2000 bushels of wheat? If our friends of Onondaga make those matters the subject of such exultation we may ask, and we do it with no disposition to undervalue the blessings of our neighbors, what must the farmers down east say, when we inform them that we can name individuals in Livingston county, who have harvested the present season, more than 6000 bushels each; aye, and in one instance more than 4000 bushels have been cut from 100 acres of land, which without the intervention of a single year since 26 has been in crop? The county of Livingston contains twelve towns, which will this year market her million bushels of wheat.

Livingston Journal. The amount of money lost by the Government from employing local Banks as places of deposit, on a former occasion, was one million three hundred and ninety thousand, seven hundred and seven dollars! as reported by the Secretary of the Treasury in December, 1832.

The Young-men of the city of New York have invited Mrs. Clay to a Public Ball, on her return from the East—which she has declined in very handsome terms, stating— "If she had not ceased to participate in that description of amusement she would accept with pleasure the offer of one from a source so highly respectable, and made with a motive so gratifying to her feelings."

ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER. GETTYSBURG, PA. OCT. 23, 1833.

Appointment by the Attorney General. ANDREW G. MILLER, Esq. to prosecute in the Courts of Adams county.

The large brick house of Mr. Adam Gise, of Menallen township, was entirely destroyed by fire on Friday last, together with most of its contents. The roof caught from a spark. What adds to the distress, is the circumstance, that the building took fire, whilst they were attending the funeral of a son of Mr. Gise; that Mr. G. himself was lying ill, and also a daughter, the latter of whom was not expected to live.—They were removed into a shed near the house, from whence he could see his property reduced to ashes. His own illness, and that of his daughter, the funeral of his son, the destruction of his property, all crowded into one little hour, present a picture which no one can look upon without heartfelt sympathy.

A farm, one mile from Norristown, Pa. of 145 acres, was sold on the 17th inst. at Public Sale, for \$152 per acre, or \$22,040.—The purchasers would not take \$5000 advance for their bargain. Says the Herald. It must really be valuable land to warrant such a price.

PETER V. DANIEL, of Virginia, has been appointed by the President, Attorney General of the U. States, in room of Mr. Taney, appointed Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Daniel's name is not much known to fame. He is said to be a man of very moderate talents, about a third-rate lawyer, but a devoted partisan of the General, and of Van-Buren.

COMMUNICATED.

A CARD. At a meeting of the "Gettysburg Guards," held at the public house of Maj. Jacob Sanders, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 23d, it was unanimously resolved, That the manner in which the "Gettysburg Guards" were received and entertained by the Volunteer Corps of Chambersburg, in their late visit to that place, calls for the expression of our gratitude to them, and eminently confirms their title to the appellation of Soldiers and Gentlemen.

On motion, Daniel M. Snyder, Robert Martin, & John R. Edie, were appointed a committee to transmit the foregoing resolution to the Commanders of the different Volunteer Companies in Chambersburg, and to procure the same to be published in the papers of this Borough. Gettysburg, Oct. 24, 1833.

COMMUNICATED.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In that prolific source of calumny, the Anti-masonic "STAR," of the 15th inst. my name has been improperly made use of, as well as those of Dr. BRANTLEY and Mr. CLARKSON; and I hereby declare that what is therein contained, is a tissue of mis-representations, as the journeyman stated to have been discharged by me, has seen, and is still at work in my shop. I feel it also my duty to assert, that in a conversation with Dr. Berleuchy a few days before the election, he inquired of me whether I was going to vote the Democratic ticket? to which I answered him that I was. He then said that he had seen my name on the committee of vigilance on the other side, and suspected that I was not aware of the fact. I answered I was not—not being a subscriber to that paper. He then suggested to me the propriety of counteracting it, which I did, and which I believe to be the sole cause of offence.

As to Mr. Clarkson, he not only never spoke to me about the election; but never even solicited my vote in his favor as a candidate for Sheriff.

JACOB NORBECK. Gettysburg, Oct. 25, 1833.

NEW YORK, Oct. 23.

By the Packet Ship Philadelphia, Captain Morgan, we have received London dates to September 20th, inclusive. Donna Maria accompanied by the Duchess of Braganza, had left England for Lisbon: the conduct of the British government towards her, having to the last moment been distinguished by the greatest courtesy and attention. Previous to her departure, the accounts which we published yesterday of the attack on Lisbon by Bormont on the 5th Sept. had reached London from Paris, and seem not to have had the effect of delaying her voyage one instant.

The papers are still filled with speculations on the meeting of the Emperors of Russia and Austria and King of Prussia: We insert a letter from Brussels written with a good deal of plausibility, attributing to these sovereigns, intentions and feelings, which if they exist, will inevitably bring about a general war.—To no, however, there appears so many objec-

it would so infallibly end in the disappointment—if not ruin—of its projectors that until we see some overt act on their part, we cannot but consider all those surmises and reasonings, as the mere production of newsmongers. Donnybrook Fair.—Dreadful Effects of Intemperance.—Monday morning a stout able man, between 40 and 50, was

brought into the Meath Hospital, under the following circumstances.—He had been at the fair on Sunday, and had indulged in his wonted excess, so that it was with the utmost difficulty he could reach his residence in New-street. Having been left alone there, he fell down in a state of insensibility, and was immediately attacked by a pig, which literally ate off his whole face; having commenced with the nose, it carried away all its cartilaginous and soft parts, then both the cheeks, the lips, and chin, as also a part of the right ear, tearing away all the muscles and skin, and leaving nothing behind but the gums and teeth. His left hand, too, has been considerably mutilated. We have seen many frightful objects, the results of accidents and disease, but the case above detailed is by far the most frightful we ever witnessed.—*Dublin Reg.*

LATER FROM FRANCE. By the ship *Empress*, Captain Harlehorn, from Bordeaux, at New York, Bordeaux papers to the 20th September, being two days later, were received. They contain some further accounts of the attack of Bormont on Lisbon, on the 5th Sept. and from the particulars mentioned, it appears to us, that the Miguelites have locked up Don Pedro in Lisbon, as closely as they did in Oporto; Lisbon is, however, not a fortified town, and should Bormont have, as has been stated, under his command 20,000 regular troops, and Don Pedro but 8,000, the position of the latter will become very critical unless England hastens to his assistance.

There is a daily increasing probability that the expected death of the King of Spain will involve the whole peninsula in a civil war.

Great Fire at Constantinople. CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 26.

A fortnight since a fire burned at Constantinople 2,500 houses, and last week another occurred at Galata, the suburb under Pera, near the harbor, which was got under, after destroying 250 houses, and 600 shops, or sheds called shops.

Besides these great fires, partial burnings are every day taking place, which occasion a vast share of alarm; and a general apprehension seems to be entertained that Constantinople is to be devoted this year to an awful calamity of this nature.

COMMUNICATED.

The First Snow.—It snowed at Saratoga Springs for nearly two hours on Sunday week.

We understand that a meeting of the editors and proprietors of newspapers, published in the city and county of Philadelphia, is to be held shortly for the purpose of appointing delegates to the much talked of National Convention of editors, to be held at a period and place to be hereafter designated. Success, say we, to this movement.

Inquirer. There is scarcely a greater degree of mortality on record, as occurring in one family, than that mentioned as having recently took place in the family of Daniel Bamby, of Berks county, Pa. From the 28th August to the 22d of Sept. no less than seven members of his family, including his head, were carried off. A general want of cleanliness, and a cellar filled with stagnant water, are said to have been the probable cause of this unusual fatality in one household.

During the month of September there were nine hundred and fifty-seven deaths at New Orleans—a fearful mortality, when the reduced number of the population is considered.

DIED.

On Saturday morning last, Mrs. Margaret Scott, consort of Mr. Abraham Scott, sen. of Liberty township.

On Monday morning last, Miss Sarah Robinson, daughter of Mr. John Robinson, of Hamilton township, aged about 25 years.

On Thursday last, in Littlestown, Mrs. Sarah Will, relict of Andrew Will, Esq. (merchmt.) of New Chester, Adams county, aged about 25 years.

On the 19th inst. at his residence near Taneytown, Cal. William Knox.

Orphans' Court sale.

In pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be Exposed to Sale, by Public Officer, on the premises, on Saturday the 23d day of November next,

A Lot of Ground.

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Christian Hoessler, John Miller, and others, containing about 14 Acres. (all cleared), on which are a one-story Log House, a Weaver's shop, Stable, and other Improvements, and a never-failing Spring of water.—Late the Estate of GEORGE THOMAN, dec'd.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

HENRY WARTZ, Adm'r. By the Court, JOHN H. CLARK, Clerk.

At the same time and place will be offered for sale, a QUILL WHEEL, and Two WEAVER'S LOOMS.

FOR SALE OR RENT, Two 2 story Brick Dwelling-houses.

next door to Mr. Sanders' Tavern; the other, now in possession of Mr. Friend, opposite to Mr. Newman's Inn.—Also, with a BRICK STABLE, on the street back of the first named Property.—Payments will be made to suit purchasers. S. S. SCHUCKER. Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

Washington County LAND AT PUBLIC SALE.

Will be Sold, at Public Sale, on Thursday the 21st of November next, at 11 o'clock, A. M. at the Tavern of Mr. Belzhoover, in Hagers-Town, the several Parcels of Land below mentioned: all lying in the same neighborhood, and within a few miles of the flourishing town of Williamsport:—

1. A FARM containing 324 ACRES, having a handsome and comfortable rough-cast

Stone Dwelling, and other sufficient Buildings upon it. It is now in tenure of Mr. Emmert, and adjoins the farms of Mr. Swingley, Mr. Rowland, and Mr. Grimes.

2. A Tract of 100 Acres, situated directly at the Cross Roads, about two miles from Williamsport, adjoining the home estate of Col. Dall, and the farm of Mr. Grimes. This is a desirable piece of land, and advantageously located; about one-third is in Wood.

3. A Tract of 136 Acres, or thereabouts, lying about half a mile from the last mentioned piece, adjoining the farms of Mr. Swearingen, Mr. Hestand and Mr. Isaac Long, jr. Nearly two-thirds of this is in the TIMBER. It is a valuable piece of land, and well worthy the attention of purchasers.

4. A Tract of about 160 Acres, part of Fountain Rock, and immediately adjoining the estate of Major Hollingsworth.

It is situated directly on the public road to Williamsport—a large part is in Timber, and it has the advantage of running water. It is well worthy the attention of persons desirous of securing a Farm of that size.

5. A Lot of 44 Acres, all in WOOD. It adjoins property belonging to the Messrs. Clagett.

It is my purpose to sell the above mentioned parcels of land, and I have determined to offer them at public sale as above. Persons desirous to purchase are invited to examine the premises, before the designated day. An opportunity will then be offered them of securing property of excellent quality, in a desirable neighborhood—where land, it is believed, has already much increased, and will doubtless be further enhanced in value from the great public improvements in progress in that vicinity.

Upon application to Marmaduke W. Boyd, Esq. the county surveyor, residing in Hagerstown, more full and particular information may be had.

* * * The terms will be accommodating, and will be settled on the day of sale.

WILLIAM SCHILEY. Frederick, Md. Oct. 29.

Fresh Goods.

CHEAPER THAN EVER.

Miller & Witherow

HAVE just returned from the City, and are now opening, at their Store, on the south-west Corner of the Diamond,

A New & Handsome Assortment of FRESH GOODS,

AS FOLLOWS: DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, China, Glass & Queensware,

&c. &c. &c. which have been purchased on the most favorable terms for Cash—and will be sold at a very moderate profit. They invite the Public to call and examine their stock of Goods.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

Cheap Fall Goods.

T. J. and Franklin Cooper,

HAVING formed a Partnership, to be conducted under the Firm of THOS. J. COOPER & CO.

respectfully inform the Public, that they are just receiving a fresh supply of Fall and Winter Goods,

which they are able to sell at such reduced prices, that it will astonish the people, after their having heard that "Goods have advanced in price." They think it unnecessary to enumerate the quantity, but inform the Public, that their Stock comprises DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, and HOLLOW WARE, LUMBER, &c. at the OLD STAND.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

NOTICE.

All persons having unsettled Notes or Book Accounts of old standing with the subscriber, will please call and settle the same without delay. They will observe that I have formed a Partnership with FRANKLIN COOPER, and wish to settle up my Books. I again return my thanks to the Public for past encouragement, and hope for a continuance of the same.

THOMAS J. COOPER. Oct. 21.

WOOL.

CLEAN Washed WOOL will be taken in exchange for Goods, by MILLER & WITHEROW. Gettysburg, July 15.

Splendid Scheme!

One Prize of \$30,000, One of 10,000, one of 5,000, One of 4,000, one of 3,704, AND NO LESS THAN 30 Prizes of \$1,000!

UNION CANAL LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 22.

To be drawn in Philadelphia, on Saturday the 2d of Nov.

60 Number Lottery—10 drawa ballots. SCHEME.

1 Prize of	30,000
1	10,000
1	5,000
1	4,000
1	3,704
30	1,000
30	500
55	250
56	100
56	70
56	60
56	50
112	40
2,184	20
15,100	10

Tickets, \$10—Halves, \$5; Other Shares in proportion.

FOR SALE AT CLARKSON'S.

Oct. 21. Drawn Numbers in Class No. 21, 7 39 0 38 00 44 47 51 28 48

7 39 51 1 1 PRIZE \$100, Sold at Clarkson's.

ELECTION.

BANK OF GETTYSBURG, October 14th, 1833.

NOTICE is hereby Given to the Stockholders in the Bank of Gettysburg, that an Election for Thirteen Directors, to serve one year, will be held at the Banking-house, on Monday the 18th of November next.

J. B. McPHERSON, Cashier. [Oct. 14.]

Wanted immediately, By the Subscriber,

2 Journeymen Shoemakers, to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.—Also,

AN APPRENTICE to the same business. A lad of good character and industrious habits will meet with favorable terms.

DANIEL BALDWIN.

Gettysburg, Oct. 21.

PROBATE ACCOUNT.

THE Account of PETER BOTT, Trustee of CHRISTIAN ZIEGLER, is filed in the Office of the Prothonotary, and will be presented to the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on the Fourth Monday in November, for confirmation.

GEO. ZIEGLER, Prothy. Oct. 21.

TURNPIKE ELECTION.

THE stockholders in the Gettysburg & Pottersburg Turnpike Company, will take notice, that an Election will be held in Gettysburg, on Friday the 11th day of November next, for the purpose of choosing, by a majority of votes of the said Stockholders, by ballot, to be delivered in person, or by proxy duly authorized, One President, Six Managers, and One Treasurer, and such other Officers as shall be deemed necessary to conduct the business of said Company for the ensuing year.

WALTER SMITH, Sec'y. Oct. 21.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS the Hon. JOHN REED, Esq. President of the several Courts of Common Pleas, in the Counties composing the Ninth District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer, and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said District—and DANIEL SHEFFER and Wm. McCLEAN, Esqrs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, & Justices of the Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 29th day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred, and thirty-three, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery, and Court of Oyer & Terminer, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 25th day of November next.

Notice is hereby Given.

To all the Justices of the Peace, the Sheriff, and Constables, within the County of Adams, that they be there, in their proper person, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things, which to their offices and that behalf appertain to be done, and that they who will prosecute against prisoners that are, or then shall be, in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be there, and there, to prosecute against them as shall be just.

JAMES BELLE, Jr. Sheriff. Oct. 21.

TO OUR CREDITORS.

THE Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of this Commonwealth, and they have appointed Monday the 25th day of November, for hearing us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg.

JACOB LITTLE.

DAVID R. LITTLE. Oct. 21.

FARMS FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing **217 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Moritz, and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE.

Log BARN, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

On Saturday the 2d of November next, on the premises,

ANOTHER FARM.

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing **200 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Roger Clayton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other necessary out buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r.

with the will annexed, of Geo. Bercau, dec'd. Sept. 16.

MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Tract of Land,

On Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, about 1 mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, the Heirs of Wm. McClellan, deceased, and others, containing **67 Acres**, on which are erected a two-story

Dwelling-house, & Saw-Mill, with two pair Country Stones, & one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest MINERAL SPRINGS in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, Captain David Wilson, and others, containing **150 Acres**, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a 1½-story

Log Dwelling-house, & Double Log Barn. There are three never-failing Springs which water most of the fields. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call & view the premises.

WM. COBEAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 30.

A BARGAIN!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandise, with a set of Harness complete for two Horses. They will be sold cheap, together or separately.

Also, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such), or almost any business that requires a central and public location. Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would be agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmitsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, Sept. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at public sale, on Friday the 22nd of November next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M. the following described property, late the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Fisher, Tobias Boyers, and others, containing **172 ACRES**, more or less, on which are erected a good two-story

LOG HOUSE,

with a stone kitchen attached thereto—a log barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the house, and two bearing Orchards of choice fruit. The land is first rate farming land—about 20 acres are meadow, and a sufficiency of woodland. Conowago creek passes along one side of this farm. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

JOHN REX, SAM'L B. WRIGHT, Adm'rs.

By the Court, J. B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 21.

PRINTING.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the Office of

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Farms for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, inst. on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, adjoining the road leading to Hanover, containing **100 Acres**, adjoining lands of Abraham Tawney, Conrad Snyder and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

Frame Barn, an Orchard; a good spring of water near the house.

—ALSO—

25 Acres of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, within one and a half miles from Gettysburg.

—ALSO—

On the same day, a quantity of

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and BUCKWHEAT, by the bushel.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 31st of October, inst. on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, five miles from Gettysburg, near the Two Taverns, containing **147 Acres** of **PATENTED LAND.** The improvements are a large

FRAME HOUSE,

Smoke-house, a large Orchard, and a well near the door; about Fifty Acres well covered with Timber.

—ALSO, ON SAID DAY—

One Wagon, Plough, Harrow, Windmill, Horse-Gears, Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn, by the bushel, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF, WM. H. LOTT,

Executors of Wilhelmus Houghtelin, dec'd. Oct. 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 1st day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, viz:

5 Lots of Ground,

In the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Baltimore-street, on which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, and a one-story

Frame do.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing **TWO HUNDRED & THIRTY-SIX ACRES**, adjoining lands of the Bank of Gettysburg, George Kerr, Emanuel Pitzer, and others, on which are erected a Log House and Barn; a good well of water near the house.

The property is well calculated for a Grazing farm.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

—GEO. SMYER, J. B. M'PHERSON, Ex'rs.

Oct. 14.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 2d of November next,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen and Tyrone townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Bricker, Joseph Lashaw and others, late the Estate of **SAMUEL HOFF,** deceased, containing **87 Acres** and **142 Perches**, neat measure, of Patented Land. The improvements are a

good Log

Dwelling-house and

Kitchen, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard. There is also a spring of water, and a suitable proportion of good Timber and Meadow on the property.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

HENRY WITMER, Adm'r.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughey, John Stewart and others, containing **164 ACRES**, & allowance of **PATENTED LAND.**

The improvements are a

Log House & double

Log Barn.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by **WM. FERRE, Jr.** living thereon, or by the subscriber, a good title will be given. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

WM. DOUGLASS, Ex'r.

Sept. 20.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Nov. 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing **217 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Moritz, and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

Log BARN, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

On Saturday the 2d of November next, on the premises,

ANOTHER FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing **200 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Roger Clayton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other necessary out buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r.

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MILL AND LANDS FOR SALE.

The Subscriber offers at Private Sale, a Tract of Land,

On Marsh-creek, Cumberland township, Adams county, about 1 mile from the Gettysburg and Hagerstown road, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, the Heirs of Wm. McClellan, deceased, and others, containing **67 Acres**, on which are erected a two-story

Dwelling-house, & Saw-Mill, with two pair Country Stones, & one pair of Burrs, with Elevators, and all the necessary Machinery for making Merchant work. There is one of the finest MINERAL SPRINGS in the country, a few rods from the dwelling-house.

—ALSO—

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Hamilton township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Abraham Scott, Captain David Wilson, and others, containing **150 Acres**, about 50 Acres of which are in thriving Timber. The improvements are a 1½-story

Log Dwelling-house, & Double Log Barn. There are three never-failing Springs which water most of the fields. Persons wishing to purchase, are requested to call & view the premises.

WM. COBEAN, Adm'r.

Sept. 30.

A BARGAIN!

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE, A very convenient and good

WAGON

for Peddling Merchandise, with a set of Harness complete for two Horses. They will be sold cheap, together or separately.

Also, the

HOUSE AND LOT

now occupied by him. It is next door to Mr. Agnew's Tavern, in the centre of business, and a very desirable stand for a Store, (now occupied as such), or almost any business that requires a central and public location. Price low, and terms easy. To any person wishing to keep Store, he would be agreeable to both parties, dispose of a part of his Stock, and give possession at such time as may be agreed upon. It is generally and correctly believed, that Emmitsburg is one of the best places in Frederick county, Md. for Merchandizing. Address (post-paid)

JACOB SNIDER.

Emmitsburg, Sept. 30.

PUBLIC SALE.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be offered at public sale, on Friday the 22nd of November next, on the premises, at 12 o'clock, M. the following described property, late the estate of Frederick Eicholtz, deceased, viz:

A Tract of Land.

Situate in Menallen township, Adams county, Pa. adjoining lands of Abraham Fisher, Tobias Boyers, and others, containing **172 ACRES**, more or less, on which are erected a good two-story

LOG HOUSE,

with a stone kitchen attached thereto—a log barn, and other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the house, and two bearing Orchards of choice fruit. The land is first rate farming land—about 20 acres are meadow, and a sufficiency of woodland. Conowago creek passes along one side of this farm. A good title will be made to the purchaser.

Terms.—One half of the purchase money to be paid in hand, and the balance in three equal annual payments.

JOHN REX, SAM'L B. WRIGHT, Adm'rs.

By the Court, J. B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 21.

PRINTING.

Neatly & expeditiously executed at the Office of

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

Farms for Sale.

WILL be offered at Public Auction, on Wednesday the 30th day of October, inst. on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, adjoining the road leading to Hanover, containing **100 Acres**, adjoining lands of Abraham Tawney, Conrad Snyder and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

Frame Barn, an Orchard; a good spring of water near the house.

—ALSO—

25 Acres of

TIMBER-LAND,

situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, within one and a half miles from Gettysburg.

—ALSO—

On the same day, a quantity of

Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, and BUCKWHEAT, by the bushel.

—ALSO—

On Thursday the 31st of October, inst. on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, five miles from Gettysburg, near the Two Taverns, containing **147 Acres** of **PATENTED LAND.** The improvements are a large

FRAME HOUSE,

Smoke-house, a large Orchard, and a well near the door; about Fifty Acres well covered with Timber.

—ALSO, ON SAID DAY—

One Wagon, Plough, Harrow, Windmill, Horse-Gears, Wheat, Rye, Oats & Corn, by the bushel, and a variety of other articles too tedious to mention.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms of sale made known by

HEZEKIAH BRINKERHOFF, WM. H. LOTT,

Executors of Wilhelmus Houghtelin, dec'd. Oct. 7.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 1st day of November next, at 1 o'clock, P.M. part of the Real Estate of SAMUEL SLOAN, Esq. deceased, viz:

5 Lots of Ground,

In the borough of Gettysburg, fronting on North Baltimore-street, on which are erected a two-story Brick Dwelling-house, and a one-story

Frame do.

Also, on the same day, at 3 o'clock, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, containing **TWO HUNDRED & THIRTY-SIX ACRES**, adjoining lands of the Bank of Gettysburg, George Kerr, Emanuel Pitzer, and others, on which are erected a Log House and Barn; a good well of water near the house.

The property is well calculated for a Grazing farm.

Attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

—GEO. SMYER, J. B. M'PHERSON, Ex'rs.

Oct. 14.

Orphans' Court Sale.

IN pursuance of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Adams county, will be sold at Public Sale, on the premises, on Saturday the 2d of November next,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in Menallen and Tyrone townships, Adams county, adjoining lands of William Bricker, Joseph Lashaw and others, late the Estate of **SAMUEL HOFF,** deceased, containing **87 Acres** and **142 Perches**, neat measure, of Patented Land. The improvements are a

good Log

Dwelling-house and

Kitchen, a double Log Barn, and an Orchard. There is also a spring of water, and a suitable proportion of good Timber and Meadow on the property.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said day, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

HENRY WITMER, Adm'r.

By the Court, JOHN B. CLARK, Clerk.

Oct. 7.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber, Executor of the Estate of JAMES DOUGLASS, deceased, Offers for Sale,

THE PLANTATION

of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Hugh M'Gaughey, John Stewart and others, containing **164 ACRES**, & allowance of **PATENTED LAND.**

The improvements are a

Log House & double

Log Barn.

Any person wishing to purchase, will be shown the premises, by **WM. FERRE, Jr.** living thereon, or by the subscriber, a good title will be given. For terms, apply to the subscriber.

WM. DOUGLASS, Ex'r.

Sept. 20.

BLANKS

Of all kinds, for Sale at this Office.

Nov. 20.

FARM FOR SALE.

WILL be offered for Sale, by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

A FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about three miles from Gettysburg, on the road leading to Hunters-Town, containing **217 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Robert King, Peter Moritz, and others. The improvements are a

LOG HOUSE,

Log BARN, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

On Saturday the 2d of November next, on the premises,

ANOTHER FARM,

Situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike road to York, containing **200 Acres**, more or less, adjoining lands of Roger Clayton, Christian Cashman and others. The improvements are a two-story Log HOUSE, a good BARN, a well of water near the door, and other necessary out buildings.

Any person wishing to view the premises, will please call on Jonathan Baldwin, living on the last named farm, or the subscriber.

Vendue to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on each day, when attendance will be given, and terms made known, by

ISAAC MONFORT, Adm'r.